

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 11, 1861.

NO. 83.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is a large mammoth sheet, published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.
All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

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August 8, 1860.

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December 30, 1859-ly. Superintendent.

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(Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House),

Frankfort, Kentucky.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

AMBROTYPES, MELANOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,

of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of art, and on moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.

W. H. H. HARDIN.

April 13, 1860-w&twf.

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To be had, day and night, at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

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HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS
AND LADIES FURS,
499 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
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Oct. 24, 1860-w&twf.

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short Street, Lexington.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1860-w&twf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Jan. 5, 1858-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.
Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Short street between Line-stone and Upper streets.
May 23, 1859-tf.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
[Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Office on St. Clair Street under the Bindery.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON.

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, I tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner. [Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient without danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.

ktFrankort, May 27, 1853.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & GRIEWOLD.)

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Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

[July 13, 1860-by.]

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

FRESH

WOYSTERS.

WE will keep during the season Malby's Celebrated Pearl Oysters, by the can and half can.

GRAY & TODD.

September 18, 1860-6m.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1½ miles North of Frankfort, on the Owen-ton turnpike road. For particulars apply to

R. C. STEELE.

FRANKFORT UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established a first class Seminary for young ladies, which will be conducted strictly on the principles of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished, polite education. We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the north, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and pledge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on Monday, SEPTEMBER 30, 1860, for day pupils only. The scholastic year consists of forty weeks. Tuition in primary department, \$30.00
Higher English and Belles Lettres, 40.00
French, extra, 20.00
Painting in oil, 20.00
Painting in Monochrome, each, 15.00
Oriental, Grecian, and Italian, each, 8.00
Hair Flowers, Worsted and Leather-work, each, 6.00
Drawing and Water Colors, each, 5.00
Being perfectly acquainted with the best literature of ancient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Discipline mild but firm.
MARY M. GRAVES,
NELLIE A. YEAW.
For particulars inquire of us at the Capital Hotel. [Aug. 29, '60-6m.]

J. J. BUTLER'S
EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,

Record, for Ledgers and Records,

Copying, for Letter Press,

Carmines, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the Pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)

4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

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1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by

J. J. BUTLER, Agent,
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KEENON & CRUTCHER are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.
Dec. 14, 1859-by.

MOSELEY'S

TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES

AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.
MOSELEY & CO.
April 2, 1860-by.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$35; Hemmer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. Feb. 9, 1860-w&twf.

Sale of Ready-made Clothing

AND

FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.

THE undersigned will commence, on Saturday, November 3d, at his store-room under the Commonwealth office, to sell his large and splendid assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Auction without reserve. The sale will be continued from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of. He will also sell at private sale, to those wishing to purchase, at cost or auction prices. Auction every Monday, Friday, and Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

JOE TAYLOR, Auctioneer. S. WEILER, Proprietor.

Feb. 2, 1860-w&twf.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with the 5:35 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 6:00 P. M. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nashville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight! whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nashville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:15 A. M., and 11:45 A. M., and Lexington at 5:30 A. M., and 12:25 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 10:35 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Harrodsburg, Bryansville, Lancaster, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

May 2, 1860-tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.

THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.

THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857-tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

On and after Monday, Dec. 3, 1860, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

Trains going West at 7:55 A. M., and 3:15 P. M.

Trains going East at 9:30 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.

The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:30 P. M.

The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi roads for the West and South.

The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7:45 A. M., and 7:00 P. M.—making close connections for the South.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

Dec. 3, 1860-tf. Yeoman copy.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive my guests in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The undivided and ceaseless attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage. If you can bed, quiet rooms, a comfortable table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it. The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

NEW RESTAURANT.

CHARLES M. HAWKINS.

Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway,

FRANKFORT, KY.

(FORMERLY ELLIS'S RESTAURANT.)

HAVING purchased this establishment, I am prepared to keep a first class RESTAURANT in all its departments. My Larder will be regularly and constantly supplied with OYSTERS. Game of every description in season. Fish, &c., with the reasonable delicacies, the most epicurean taste can demand, served up in a style not to be surpassed in any eating house in this country.

My BAR will contain the best and purest Wines and Liquors, &c., and my aim will be to keep this House in such style as to merit the patronage of those who love good eating and drinking.

Sept. 17, 1860. CHAS. M. HAWKINS.

L. WEITZEL,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,

HAS just received and opened, at his Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, Candy Toys—in short, everything that properly belongs to a first class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself that every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.

Families can be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every article suitable for such occasions, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.

He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.

He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will receive general satisfaction.

Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1859.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the 6th instant, a light BAY HORSE, shod all round, 15½ hands high, a star in his forehead and snip on the nose; one hind foot white; 8 or 9 years old. He has light harness marks, as he works in my carriage.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse, if stolen; or a generous reward if he should have strayed.

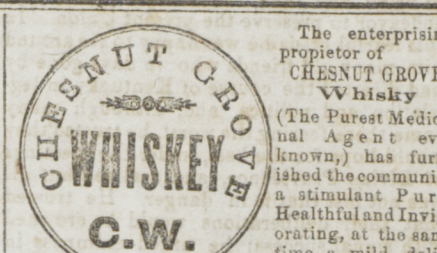
Frankfort, Dec. 12 tf.

A. W. DUDLEY.

CRANBERRIES

ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by

[Oct. 26] GRAY & TODD.



The enterprising proprietor of CHESTNUT GROVE Whisky (The Purest Medicinal Agent ever known) has furnished the community with a stimulant Pure, Healthful and Invigorating, at the same time a mild, delicious beverage. It is calculated to do away with the vile drugged stuff that is palmed off on the community,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

[For the Commonwealth.]
LUCY PAYNE TODD.

Died, 17th December, 1860, aged 9 years. Daughter of James M. and Abigail B. Todd, of Franklin, Kentucky, and niece of the well-known Dolly Payne Madison, wife of James Madison, Ex-President of the United States.

"Early bright, transient, chaste as morning dew, She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

O, beautiful child of earth,
Angels in Heaven to-day;
Let me fold thee once more to my throbbing heart,
That my sorrow may have its way!
No blood of thy stately house
Conspires within my veins,
Yet my stricken heart for thee early death,
Like a shattered harp, complains.
Oh! Lucy! sweet child of my love,
No dust, no burial gloom,
From mine inward vision, can shut thee out
In thine exquisite earthly bloom.

Clear fount of the desert rock,
My Lucy, sweet child of my love,
Rose of the desolate desert sands,
I shall greet thee in gladness above.
I shall feel thy clasping arms;
I shall kiss thine innocent lips,
And forget, in the light of thy loving eyes,
The gloom of the grave's eclipse.
No torturing change of earth
Can blot out my love for thee;
And thou, in the light of the innermost Heaven,
Shalt keep thy love for me.

Oh antique, beautiful home!
Paths, pressed by her small white feet;
Fair chambers and halls, in the coming time,
Where her kindred and friends shall meet;
Ye are truly beautiful now;
Ye are richly beloved and fair;
For her angel presence, baptised in tears,
Shall hallow ye everywhere
With the light of immortal hope,
Shall hallow her burial sod—
For, like Enoch, we cannot say she died,
But she hath gone to God.

I remember a summer day,
When the sunshine and showers were blest,
And gathered roses in ripeness rare,
Their beauty and perfume lent.
But the light of thy childish grace,
In that old familiar room,
Was a rarer, fairer joy to me,
Than the sunlit showers and bloom.
Thy soft caressing wiles;
Thy laughter of glad surprise;
Thy rippled music of childish words,
And the glance of thy gentle eyes.

Oh! Lucy! sweet child of my love,
Fain would I fold thy arms,
Close, close, to the warmth of my throbbing heart,
Thy beautiful, buried charm!
O, winds, sing low and sweet,
Till the little blue forget-me-nots
Shall gather about her feet.
She was but a summer child,
With dower and sunshine lent;
It is meet that her lowly grave should be
With the ripe red rose bespoken. M. R. M.
ROSEBATH, Ky., Dec. 22, 1860.

[Condensed from the Louisville Journal.]
Constitutional Union Convention—Held January 8, 1861, at Mozart Hall, Louisville, Kentucky.

This body assembled this morning at half past eleven o'clock in Mozart Hall, and we have never seen that large auditorium more densely crowded than on the occasion. The body of the hall was occupied by the delegates, and there was not a vacant seat; indeed, all the aisles and passages were occupied. The galleries appropriated to the use of spectators could hardly have contained another person, which evinced the unparalleled interest which the people of all classes take in every movement looking to the perpetuation of the Union, and the pacification of our present national difficulties.

Judge Bullock called the Convention to order by nominating Hon. John B. Huston, of Clarke county, as temporary Chairman, which was unanimously agreed to. In taking his seat Mr. H. made a brief address, felicitating the Convention upon the large attendance at such an inclement season of the year, and invoking a spirit of patriotism, concord, and union to guide its deliberations.

The Rev. John L. McKee then addressed the throne of grace in a fervent prayer. John H. McKenry, Jr., and Blanton Duncan were appointed Secretaries.

Judge Bullock then moved that a committee of one from each Congressional District be selected by the Chair to report permanent officers for the Convention, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen designated as

Committee on Permanent Organization.
First District—J. M. Shackelford.
Second District—G. H. Yeaman.
Third District—J. K. McGowan.
Fourth District—Fountain Fox.
Fifth District—R. J. Brown.
Sixth District—W. C. Goodloe.
Seventh District—Wm. F. Bullock.
Eighth District—Phillip Swigert.
Ninth District—Jas. H. G. Bush.
Tenth District—John W. Fennell.

During the absence of the Committee, the Convention was addressed by the Hon. Joshua F. Bell, who stated that it was a well known fact that he was an acknowledged adherent of the Union, and believed there was no earthly contingency now within the reach of human calculation, which could justify a disruption of this glorious government. Personally, he was for its abandonment under no case which now exists or can possibly exist in the future. He thought that Kentucky, with her known chivalry and patriotism—occupying a central position in the great republic, from whence her pulsations of patriotism were wont to go forth and have influence—could infuse enough of her own spirit and devoted love of country to meet and counteract the machinations of the Abolitionists of the North on the one hand, and give efficient aid to the government on the other hand against the traitors of the South. Mr. Bell's remarks were received with the most earnest attention, and great applause, and at their conclusion the Committee returned and reported the following as officers for the

Permanent Organization.
President—John L. Helm.
Vice Presidents.
First District—Wm. James.
Second District—Alfred Hen.
Third District—W. L. Underwood.
Fourth District—Fountain Fox.
Fifth District—Wm. R. Grigsby.
Sixth District—Geo. R. McKee.
Seventh District—C. C. Bullock.
Eighth District—Jno. R. Thornton.
Ninth District—W. Halley Smith.
Tenth District—Wm. Ernst.

Secretaries.
John M. Harlan,
Blanton Duncan,
George H. McKenry,
John H. McKenry, Jr.,
Jonas Martin,
Joseph Odell.

This report was unanimously adopted. Gov. Helm expressed his thanks for the gratifying manifestation of confidence, which had been entirely unexpected, as he came to listen and take his humble part in the endeavor to preserve the present Union.

In this fearful crisis he was happy to see around him many old friends who in days gone by had directed the course of Kentucky in legislation and politics, and although many came there fearing the worst, he trusted they would hope for the best, under the blessings of Divine Providence, and realize that it was not lost that is in danger. He trusted that their deliberations would be crowned with signal success; he urged calmness in debate, and he was not unaware of the public feeling throughout Kentucky, as reflected through her primary assemblies; they all acknowledge that evils and wrongs had been committed by both extremes, and some had expressed the opinion that the North had acted wrongly and the South with undue precipitancy. He trusted, therefore, that all had come together to do what they could to hold the Union together as it was; if this could not be effected—if the worst came to the worst, he trusted to the exercise of all Christian forbearance and an anxious desire to take such a course as would leave all the departments of the government in such a position that at some future day they might lay by their hostilities and agree upon some common ground for permanent reunion.

Gov. Helm, in continuation, said he came here with the idea that it was the duty of everybody to speak his opinion frankly, and whoever failed to do so was a coward, and whoever did not profess a readiness to yield in his personal opinions, if they stood in the way of an harmonious and honorable adjustment, was a traitor. He had been proud to see—yes, his heart had leaped to see Kentucky's noble son, the gallant Crittenden, endeavoring to hold on to the end, and determined, if the country must perish, that he would go down with it and with the folds of its glorious flag around him to the last. [This reference to the venerable and patriotic Senator elicited the most enthusiastic applause, which was long continued.]

After the officers elected had taken their positions, Andrew Monroe, Esq., of Louisville, offered a resolution that a committee be appointed on the part of the Convention to meet a corresponding Committee on the part of the Douglas Democratic Convention now in session in this city, to ascertain if it be practicable for the two bodies, by concurrent action, to agree upon some common ground as the ground which Kentucky ought to assume in the present position of affairs.

This resolution (which was not reduced to writing; and we therefore give its substance we believe correctly,) was adopted with a few dissenting voices, and the Chair appointed two members of the Committee for the State at large and one from each Congressional District, as follows for the

Committee of Conference:
Joshua F. Bell, State at large.
Garret Davis, State at large.
First District—James M. Shackelford.
Second District—Wm. R. Kinney.
Third District—Henry Grider.
Fourth District—Zachariah Wheat.
Fifth District—Wm. R. Grigsby.
Sixth District—Wm. H. Pettus.
Seventh District—Andrew Monroe.
Eighth District—W. B. Kinkaid.
Ninth District—Richard Appleton, Jr.
Tenth District—Albert G. Craig.

Mr. F. T. Fox, of Lincoln, moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each Congressional District and two from the State at large, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention.

This gave rise to some conversational debate as to its being premature after the appointment of a committee to confer with the Douglas Convention, which was finally terminated by a motion from Hamilton Pope, Esq., that the Convention take a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.; which was adopted, with the understanding that before the reassembly, the delegates would hand in their names to the Secretaries.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the recess, Mr. McKee's celebrated cornet band, of Cincinnati, visited the Mozart Hall, and, as we entered after dinner, they were performing in exquisite style a melange of national airs from the stage. The long-cherished strains touched the hearts of the vast assemblage, and as "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," were recognized, they were greeted by the most enthusiastic cheers. Our extreme Southern friends may have acquired a distaste for the tunes to which the Union, for three-quarters of a century, has kept step in its marches to honor and victories, but Kentucky loves and cherishes them as venerable still, and by God's blessing will still retain them in the Union for the future honors and victories of the Union.

Hon. Garret Davis, from the Committee of Conference with the Democratic Union Convention, stated that they had met a similar committee from that Convention, and that jointly they had recommended the following:

CONFERENCE REPORT.
At a meeting of the respective Committees of Conference appointed by the Democratic Union Convention and the Union Convention, it was Resolved, That each Committee report and recommend to its own body that the respective Committees on resolutions, to be composed of twelve members each of each Convention, meet for consultation, and, in the event of an agreement, that they report to their bodies such resolutions as may be agreed on.

The report was accepted unanimously, and, on motion of Mr. Crockett, the Districts were called upon to name respectively members of the committee, those for the State at large being appointed on motion of Judge Bullock. The following gentlemen composed the

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:
Joshua F. Bell, State at large.
Garret Davis, State at large.
First District—James M. Shackelford.
Second District—John W. Crockett.
Third District—Warner L. Underwood.
Fourth District—Zachariah Wheat.
Fifth District—Thos. W. Riddle.
Sixth District—Wm. C. Goodloe.
Seventh District—Peter B. Muir.
Eighth District—Orlando Brown.
Ninth District—John B. Houston.
Tenth District—James Taylor.

These gentlemen then retired for consultation, after which there were several admirable speeches made by Wm. R. Kinney, Esq., Col. Williams, Gen. Leslie Connel, John W. Fennell, Mr. Grider, and Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, which we regret it is impossible for us to publish at length.

During the afternoon a despatch was received, signed by George N. Sanders, stating that the Republicans would concede nothing

that Congress had voted down the Crittenden resolutions, and by a two-third vote declared for coercion, and bidding Kentucky prepare for the worst. As Congress was not in session to-day the despatch was regarded as bogus.

The Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening to allow the committee on Resolutions time to report.

EVENING SESSION.

At the reassembling of the Convention at 8 o'clock, addresses preliminary to taking up the regular business, were delivered by A. Buchanan, George H. Yeaman, of Owensboro, Gen. John M. Harlan, and Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio.

Just as the last speaker concluded, a flag bearing the stars and stripes was raised over the President's chair and greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

Mr. Joseph Odell was next called upon and was followed by Col. Thomas L. Crittenden and Mr. Anderson, (a relative of the gallant Major A. in command of Fort Sumpter.) J. T. Boyle, of Boyle county, and J. M. Shackelford, of Hopkins.

A message from the committee on Resolutions informed the Convention that no report could be prepared for to-night; that thus far the deliberations had all been perfectly unanimous and that in the morning they hoped to lay the result of their conference before the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention reassembled this morning the attendance of delegates and of the general public being somewhat diminished on account of the inclemency of the weather, but still the spacious hall and galleries were filled with an overflowing assemblage. On the first day of the session, Mr. Harlan's hand was again on hand and performed "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" with great applause. We have rarely heard a band more completely balanced and well practiced.

When Gov. Helm took the Chair as President he introduced Elder Henderson, of the Christian Church, who opened the regular proceedings with an impressive invocation to the Lord of Hosts to guide our nation through its troubles, and inspire the members of the Convention with a deep sense of the responsibilities devolving upon them.

Mr. Gillis presented the Address to the Mechanics, Working-men, Farmers, and Merchants of the United States, adopted at the recent meeting of the Mechanics and Working men of Louisville, with a request that it should be read. This was done by Secretary McKenry, and the patriotic spirit of the Address infused itself into the Convention and elicited the warmest evidences of hearty approval. On motion of Mr. Gorin, the Address was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Hon. Garret Davis, from the Committee on Resolutions appointed to meet a similar committee appointed by the Democratic Union Convention, reported that the two committees had met in joint session, and after due consideration, he was happy to say he was instructed to report a series of resolutions which had been adopted and approved by the committees of both Conventions.

John M. Harlan then read as follows: Resolved, That the people of Kentucky place the highest estimate on the Union of these States, on terms fair and just to all of its members; that it is a Union made and commenced to us by our patriotic ancestors, as a priceless legacy to be preserved by their children; that it is the duty of the patriotism and forbearance to save it that it did our fathers to make it; that it affords us a better government for peace and liberty at home and defense against aggression from abroad than is likely to be made out of any of its parts.

Resolved, That although we of the slave States and especially of Kentucky, have great reason to complain of bad fellowship and wrongs done us both in character and property by some of the citizens of the free States, and the States themselves, who have broken faith with us and gone astray from the landmarks of their fathers, yet we are ardently attached to our National Union, and trusting they will yet give us that justice we demand, we will still remain true to the Union, and so long as there is hope of preserving it on the basis of the Constitution, we will maintain and defend it.

Resolved, That all laws of the free States which nullify or impair the full and free operation of the Fugitive Slave law are in conflict with the National Constitution, and we demand their repeal at the earliest practical moment.

Resolved, That we consider the election of a President by one section of the Union on the ground of opposition to the institutions of the other as a severe test of the patriotism and forbearance of the minority, but that notwithstanding this ill advised experiment on the harmony of the Union, we do not regard the election of Abraham Lincoln as a cause for the dissolution of the Union, and we have, therefore, no need to adopt hastily this last resort.

Resolved, That the claim set up by a majority of the free States to all the territory, and the assumption of the right to retain the territory from the occupation of any of it with their institutions, are palpably unjust and unconstitutional, and will not be submitted to by a free people jealous of their rights.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend the adoption of the resolutions of our distinguished Senator John J. Crittenden as a fair and honorable adjustment of the difficulties which divide and distract the people of our beloved country.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
MORNING SESSION.
The Union Convention of the Democracy of the State assembled at Concert Hall yesterday at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. J. B. Cochran, chairman of the State Central Committee. Messrs. Lewis E. Harvie and V. B. Carter were appointed temporary secretaries. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Alexander, P. L. Maxey, Wm. M. Spencer, A. H. Field, Alex. Lusk, T. B. Poindexter, John T. Pratt, J. B. Young, and N. B. Stevens, was appointed upon a permanent organization. While the committee were absent, Hon. Archibald Dixon was called upon, but he declined to address the Convention at the time. He said, however, the convention was the most important convocation that had ever assembled in the State; that he recognized no party but his country; and that to preserve the Union and the Constitution he was willing to make any honorable sacrifice.

The committee on Organization soon returned and reported the following list of officers:

President.—Hon. Chas. A. Wickliffe.
Vice Presidents.—Thos. Alexander, Travis Cockerell, E. A. Barber, Ben. Spalding, Chas. J. Spilman, Wm. P. Boone, Frank Waters, Col. Grigsby, and Ali Root.

Secretaries.—William E. Hughes, V. B. Carter, L. E. Harvie, T. H. Gantner, J. A. Dawson.

Gov. Wickliffe explained the objects of the Convention in a brief, though eloquent and patriotic remarks, expressing the conviction that the two Union Conventions now in session in this city would finally unite, in passing the same resolutions, and ratifying the same.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee on Resolutions, and subsequently commissioned as a committee to confer with a committee from the Union Convention in session at Mozart Hall: Hon. Archibald Dixon, Wm. E. Thompson, J. B. Barber, A. K. Lusk, J. F. Bullitt, Jno. Jackson, V. B. Young, and T. L. Jones.

Col. Grider then appeared as a delegate from the Union Convention in session at Mozart Hall, and was heard in reference to a proposition from that body to agree upon the terms of fusion between the two Conventions.

On motion, it was ordered that the committee previously appointed, with the addition of Col. Harney and Gov. Wickliffe, be directed to meet a committee of twelve from the Union Convention at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Galt House, which committee will report to this convention at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon.

After the Convention had listened to an able address from Col. Harney, an adjournment took place.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, whereupon the Joint Committee of Conference reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That each committee report and recommend to its own body, that the respective committees on resolutions of each Convention meet for consultation, and in the event of an agreement, that they report to their bodies such resolutions as may be agreed on; and that the committee on Resolutions be composed of twelve members.

Col. J. H. Harney, English, and V. B. Carter were appointed to complete the committee on Resolutions, and the committee retired to confer with the committee appointed by the Constitutional Union Convention.

A resolution was offered by Mr. C. Taylor, to the effect that it is expedient to call a Convention of the Border, Free, and Slave States, and all other States that choose to take into consideration the best method of settlement of the questions that threaten to destroy the Union of the States, which was referred to the committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Capt. Buford, it was ordered that all resolutions should be referred to the committee.

A resolution offered by Mr. R. B. Pittman, declaring that Kentucky, sympathizing with the South in their grievances, is opposed to coercion on the part of the General Government, was laid on the table.

Maj. T. W. Gibson was then called upon and addressed the Convention at considerable length, and was followed by Gov. Wickliffe.

A motion was subsequently made to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. Pittman's resolution was tabled, but it was withdrawn before the vote was taken. Mr. Pittman then offered the following:

Resolved, That we regard it as inexpedient, dangerous, and disastrous for the General Government to attempt to coerce a seceding State, believing that coercion would lead to civil war, and be destructive to its tendency.

The resolution was referred to the committee, whereupon Captain Buford offered a resolution to the effect that it is the duty of the President of the United States, and of all the departments, to enforce the law, and everywhere protect the property of the United States. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Convention then took a recess of half an hour, during which Capt. E. A. Graves made a stirring speech, denouncing the Abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South.

At this juncture the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m.

The Convention assembled again at 8 o'clock, and was addressed by Mr. Marion C. Taylor before the regular business was taken up.

A motion made by Mr. Lewis E. Harvie that no person who, in the late Presidential campaign, acted in opposition to the party represented by the Convention, or who is not prepared to unite with the members in all reasonable endeavors to preserve the Union upon a just and constitutional basis, is expected to take part in the deliberations, was unanimously adopted.

The dispatches from Mr. Geo. N. Sanders and Messrs. Crittenden, Mallory, and Bristol, published elsewhere, were then read.

The Convention was then addressed by Captain Heady, and Messrs. John Root and Alex. Lusk, all of whom spoke feelingly for the preservation of the Union, whereupon there was an adjournment until ten o'clock this morning to the circuit court room in the court house.

Important to Free Negroes.

The subjoined law concerning free negroes was passed by the last General Assembly of Kentucky, and went into effect on the first instant. The law is stringent in its provisions, but the present excited condition of the public mind will demand its rigid enforcement. It is but right, therefore, that those who are to be affected by it should be made acquainted with its existence, and that its purpose should be explained to them, lest any of them should unintentionally violate the law and incur its penalties. It will be an act of humanity for our readers to make it a point to impress upon the minds of free negroes the hazard of violating this enactment in any way, since it must be the desire of every one that no negro shall suffer for innocently offending.

An act concerning free Negroes, Mulattoes, and Emancipation.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter no slave shall be deemed to be emancipated by the laws of this State until the person emancipating such slave, or some person for him, as principal, with good and sufficient resident security, before the county court of the county of his residence, shall give security to the Commonwealth, by the laws of this State, within ninety days after the approval of such count by said county court, or until such slave shall subscribe a written statement, to be indorsed on such covenant, that he or she does forever abandon his or her residence in this State, within the time named, remove from this State, which subscription shall be attested by the clerk of such court, and the breach of such covenant it shall be the duty of the attorney for the Commonwealth of the district, and the attorney for such county, or either of them, to institute suit upon the same for the recovery of such damage as may be found to be due. Provided, That the amount of damages shall not be less than the value of such slave at the time of his or her emancipation, which damages shall be paid into the county treasury, after deducting therefrom twenty per cent, as a compensation for the attorney or attorneys by whom the suit is prosecuted, and also ten dollars to be paid to the person or persons who may have given information of the breach of the covenant.

Sec. 2. That hereafter should any free negro or mulatto come into this State with the intention

of remaining therein, he or she shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary for a period of not less than six years.

Sec. 3. That hereafter any free negro or mulatto, not a resident of Kentucky, who shall come to this State for any purpose or upon any pretense whatever, and in obedience to the process of a court, shall likewise be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one, nor more than five years.

Sec. 4. That when any free negro or mulatto who may be convicted under either of the two preceding sections of this act, shall have served out one-fourth of the time for which he or she was sentenced, any person, as principal, shall have the right to execute a bond to the Commonwealth, with at least one good resident surety, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned that such convict will within ten days, leave this State and never return; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Governor to deposit such bond in the office of the Secretary of State, and cause the keeper of the penitentiary to be notified that the name of such convict, it shall be the duty of the keeper of the penitentiary to discharge such convict, as though the time for which he or she was sentenced had expired.

Sec. 5. That if any convict, who has been discharged as provided in the preceding section, shall leave the State and afterward return, or shall fail to leave within the time prescribed, unless unconvictedly prevented, he or she shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a term of life; and, in any such case, suit may be brought upon said bond in the circuit court of Franklin county, by the attorney general, in the name of the Commonwealth, for the recovery of such damages as may be due, which damages shall in no event be less than the value of the free negro or mulatto at the time the bond was executed; the attorney general shall receive twenty per cent, upon all amounts recovered under the provisions of this section, and the remainder shall go to the common school fund.

Sec. 6. That any free negro or mulatto residing in this State who shall leave the same for any purpose, or upon any pretense whatever, unless he or she is bound by the laws of this State to go into any State where slavery is prohibited by the Constitution or laws, such free negro or mulatto shall be deemed to have forfeited his or her residence in this State, and shall not again return without incurring the punishment provided in the preceding sections of this act. That free negroes or mulattoes who may be employed upon steamboats and other vessels, shall not forfeit their residence by being taken by such boat or vessel into the jurisdiction of another State: And provided further, that it may be lawful for a person to obtain the order of the presiding judge of any county court in this State to permit him, her, or them to take a free negro or mulatto out of this State for a temporary purpose, without thereby forfeiting their rights.

Sec. 7. That any free negro or mulatto, who shall keep a disorderly house, or be found loitering about, engaged in no honest calling to obtain a support, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, may be sold into servitude for a period not less than two, nor more than five years; and sale shall be made in the same manner and the proceeds applied in the same way, as provided in the preceding section of this act.

Sec. 8. That any free negro or mulatto who shall allow other free negroes and mulattoes, or slaves to assemble at houses occupied by them, or upon premises under their control, for the purpose of gaming, drinking, or dancing, shall be deemed guilty of keeping a disorderly house, within the meaning of the last preceding section, and shall be punished as therein provided.

Sec. 9. That it shall be lawful for any free negro or mulatto of the age of twenty-one, if a male, or of eighteen years, if a female, being a resident of this State, and not under charge of violating the laws of the same in relation to slavery or mistress, whom he or she will serve during life, and whenever such free negro or mulatto shall have declared such choice, in the county court of the county of his or her residence, it shall be the duty of the presiding judge of said court to appoint three commissioners, not related to the person selected by such free negro or mulatto, and report their appraisal to court, and thereupon, if the person selected will pay in cash one-fourth of the amount of said appraisal, together with the costs of the proceedings, he or she shall make an order declaring such free negro or mulatto to be the slave for life of the person so chosen as master or mistress, who shall thereafter be confined to the service, and be responsible for the conduct of said slave in all respects, as though he or she had acquired the same by purchase or descent. It shall be the duty of the judge of the court before whom the application of a free negro or mulatto to go into voluntary servitude is made, to examine said free negro or mulatto in open court, and to report thereon to the court, and to the service as a slave is offered to be made as a master, and to explain fully to said free negro or mulatto the effects thereof, and to see that said free negro or mulatto has not been improperly or fraudulently overreached by the inducements of said proposed master, or others acting for his benefit.

Sec. 10. That the money received under the preceding section shall be paid into the county treasury, and expended for county purposes.

Sec. 11. That any person who shall be convicted of purchasing a free negro or mulatto, and not with the bona fide intention of making him a slave, such person shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 12. That all laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of the circuit, and equity, and criminal judges of this State, at each term of their respective courts, to give this act in charge to the grand jury.

Sec. 14. That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of January, 1861.

Approved March 3, 1860.

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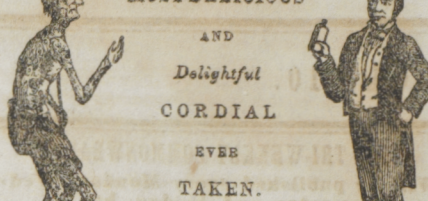
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McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.
Will effectively cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Headache, Inward Piles, Agedity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dyspepsia or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Spontaneous, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague, (or Chills and Fever).

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Have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness, Debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you? No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

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Or others conscious of inability from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgence, will find in the Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

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McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Whites, Obstructions or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb, Headache, Fainting, and all diseases incident to Females.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861.

Mr. Wm. Purnell is our agent at Lexington, and is authorized to receive for subscriptions and advertising.

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GREAT INDUCEMENT!

In view of the hard times, the publishers of the Commonwealth will send their Tri-Weekly for a year and their daily during the Extra Session for FOUR DOLLARS, to all new subscribers who send in their names, accompanied by the money, before the 15th of January.

The Daily will contain full and accurate reports of the proceedings of both Houses of the Legislature, in addition to much other interesting matter.

The Policy of South Carolina.

When Keitt, and Rhett, and other head devils of disunion, first began to gabble about secession, they pretended to be perfectly horrified at the very idea of a civil war. Peaceable secession was their hobby. Well, South Carolina seceded all by herself. Spurning the counsel of the border slave States, she rushed headlong into disunion, proclaiming her insolent threat of "dragging" the other slave States after her. The *modus operandi* by which she expected to "drag" other States after her is just beginning to develop itself. It is this: While she pretended to desire peaceable secession she secretly hoped that the imbecile Administration would oppose her with force, and thus excite the sympathy of the slave States and gradually draw them all into the quarrel. But the old Public Functionary met the emergency very much as a rabbit would have done, and thus without intending it, frustrated the plans of South Carolina. Finding that her secession created no great stir outside of her own limits, and had no visible effect upon the solar system or the putty market, some of the many wise and far-seeing statesmen, with which she is overrun, conceived a brilliant idea, which was that even South Carolina could not get along without money. To supply their immediate demands they resorted to forced loans and bled the rich planters to within an inch of their patriotism. The sage Palmetto statesmen with natural perspicuity foresaw that this system of financial phlebotomy, if persisted in, would deplete to utter prostration. Ergo, they must have more patients. To increase the number of victims they must extend the boundaries of their territory. To do this they must "drag" other slave States after them. The sympathetic dodge was about to fail on account of the impotency of J. B. War they must have, or they would get no sympathy. Without sympathy, the "dragging" process would fall through. As the administration seemed disposed to take no notice of them, they were compelled to inaugurate the revolution by commencing hostilities themselves. Accordingly they have seized the Government property at some of the Southern forts, hoping, and no doubt believing, that the attempt of the United States Government to rescue the property of the people from the hands of a secession banditti, would result in precipitating all the border slave States into the same unpleasant predicament in which South Carolina now finds herself.

As much as we admire the strategic skill displayed in this shrewd plot, we are compelled to say we do not think it will win. Peaceable secession, and a wholesale system of robbery, are separate and widely different things. The United States Government could possibly allow South Carolina to make a fool of herself without surrendering to the rebel State the public buildings and revenues, which are the common property of the whole people. The sympathy which would undoubtedly have been extended to South Carolina, if she had seceded and stopped at her act of secession, will not be awakened for her if she meets with resistance to her lawless acts from the Federal authorities. We cannot believe that the people of the border slave States, who are sane, will feel called upon to make any great sacrifice of life or property in defense of a State which involved herself in trouble on her own responsibility, and in utter contempt of all her sister slave States. We shall see.

Hon. Henry C. Burnett, by his disunion course in Congress, damaged himself materially with the people of his district. He saw that something must be done to create a reaction, so he had Noble removed from the Paduch postoffice, hoping to secure Noble's abuse therefor. Unfortunately, for Burnett, he had the misfortune to incur Noble's friendship. He had the shrewdness to see that he could not stand that, and so he made a bid for his enmity. Bully for Burnett.

Mississippi has seceded—just as we expected. We suppose she will next borrow some money to carry on her affairs. We suggest that she make a bid for some Mississippi State bonds. They are very cheap now.

The Union Conventions at Louisville.

We give in this number of our paper the substance of the proceedings of the two Conventions which assembled at Louisville on the 8th inst. We regret that our limits will not permit us to give a full report of the highly interesting proceedings. The joint resolutions were adopted by an unanimous vote. The Crittenden compromise measures now constitute the platform of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTY of Kentucky. Unfold the flag of the Union. Long may it wave!

There result of the joint Convention is indeed most gratifying. The immense numbers which met at Louisville were sent by the people, and a more talented and determined body of men never assembled anywhere. Politics were utterly ignored. The absorbing issue of Union or disunion, was the theme. There can be no doubt that the sentiment of Kentucky is overwhelming for the Union. Party tricksters and political gamblers have been most signally rebuked in Kentucky. The pitiful little Breckinridge faction which is so anxious to become a caudal appendage to South Carolina, will be treated by the people with the contempt which its treasonable but futile efforts so richly merit.

BLUE COCKADES.—During the Convention at Louisville, three or four little fools who desired to obtain notoriety, went strutting over town with blue cockades. Some of them found it rather an expensive luxury. In three or four instances, blue cockades were attended with black and blue eyes.

One instance occurred under our observation. A biped with a hooked nose, a fierce rolling eye and a blue cockade, who was evidently as ardent as a southern sun could make him, met one of the Union boys, with a badge of "the red, white and blue." They did not agree in politics, as the following dialogue will show:

STARS AND STRIPES.—"You are heavy on the blue, now ain't yer?"

TORY.—"I'm heavy on whatever I d—n please."

S. AND S.—"You're powerful brave, I reckon, and a fire eater. Eat some of that." At the word "that," the arm of the Union man straightened out. Blue cockade immediately assumed a horizontal attitude, seeing any quantity of stars. He recovered his perpendicular and seceded around the corner, amid the plaudits of the crowd.

LEGISLATURE.—Our correspondent, "S," whose communication we published last Monday, propounded several questions, as to whether the called session of the Legislature would have to elect new officers or not. We refer our correspondent to article II, sections 7 and 10 of the Constitution, which read as follows:

Sec. 7. The House of Representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

Sec. 10. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years; and the Senate shall have power to choose its officers BIENNIALY.

From the foregoing we infer, that the House of Representatives can elect new officers whenever it pleases, but that the Senate can only elect biennially.

Our view of the subject is strengthened by general provisions, Sec. 17, of the Constitution, which says:

The General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe the time when the several officers authorized or directed by this Constitution to be elected or appointed, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices, except where the time is fixed by this Constitution.

The term of the officers of the Senate seem to be excepted by this provision, as the Constitution expressly fixes the time of their election and the term of their office, by declaring that the officers of the Senate shall be elected biennially.

OUR ALLIGATOR GAITERS.—We acknowledge the receipt of a splendid pair of gaiter shoes from our young friend D. V. Bennett, Esq., of the great boot and shoe house of Benedict, Hall & Co., of New York. The shoes are of the latest style, and composed of alligator skin. They are as soft as velvet, or the head of a dismissionist, or the notes of the last dying swan, and as beautiful as a poet's dream, after taking two dozen on the half shell. Bennett, we thank you a great many times. Benedict, Hall & Co., we always said that you were all right—a national firm—and this last act of yours shows it.

KENTUCKY BANK DIVIDEND.—The Northern Bank of Kentucky and the Agricultural Deposit Bank of Lexington have each declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits for the last six months.

The Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, and Commercial Bank of Kentucky, have also declared semi-annual dividends of four per cent.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a dividend of five per cent. out of its last six months' business.

John C. Noble has been turned out of the Paduch post office. He pretends not to know the reason. We don't say it because we don't know it, but our opinion is that Buchanan was afraid that Noble would steal. Lying is Noble's fort, and we believe that he is not an exception to the old rule that "liars will steal."

If we owed the devil a dozen liars, and he would not take Noble in payment, and give us a receipt in full, and two yaller dogs in change, we should think him devilish stingy.

The Star of the West. Nothing as yet has been heard of this steamer which was sent to Charleston to reinforce Fort Sumpter. It is expected by some that the Blue Cockades at Charleston would not permit the steamer to enter the harbor. Ten thousand dollars to two cents that the frog-eaters of South Carolina do not fire a gun at the Star of the West.

Latest Telegraphic News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.

A special session of the Legislature commenced to-day. All the members are present. Nothing of importance was done to-day. The bill to run the State, comes up to-morrow and will probably pass. The question of calling a State Convention was made the special order for Wednesday. It will probably pass both Houses. The excitement here has somewhat subsided. The purpose to resist all aggression of southern rights is firm.

JACKSON, Jan. 8.

The Committee on the Ordinance of Secession are now in caucus. The excitement and anxiety are intense.

The Commissioners of South Carolina and Alabama were invited to seats in the Convention.

The resolution was adopted to amend the Constitution of the State, authorizing the borrowing of money for the purpose of military defense.

The following standing committees were appointed: On Federal Jurisdiction, on Property in Mississippi, Postal Affairs, State Constitution, Naval and Military Affairs, formation of a Southern Confederacy, and to report by ordinance or otherwise.

A resolution was passed inviting the Judges of the High and Circuit Courts to seats in the Convention.

Most of the day was occupied in a discussion on the power of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

A despatch was read giving Georgia's determination for immediate secession. [Applause.] Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow, when the secession ordinance committee will report. The excitement is intense. The galleries were full of ladies. The military paraded, bearing a flag with fifteen stars. The hotels are thronged with interested citizens from abroad.

Later, Mr. The ordinance of immediate secession was unanimously agreed to by the committee of fifteen, and will pass the Convention to-morrow in secret session.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 7.

The Convention met at noon. Mr. Phillips, Secessionist, was made temporary chairman, and Mr. Horn temporary secretary. Delegations from all the counties were present. Mr. Brooks was elected permanent President over Mr. Jamison by eight majority, and Mr. Fowler, Secessionist, was elected Secretary. The Convention is very quiet.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 8.

Mr. Calhoun, Commissioner from South Carolina, addressed the Convention. His speech was well received.

Despatches to the Governor from Virginia, Florida, and Mississippi, were read to the Convention, which created enthusiasm.

A committee of thirteen was appointed to consider and report the necessary action.

In a secret session the seats of the two Secession delegates from Shelby were contested by a large majority.

TITUS POMPONIUS ATTICUS BIAS has written a secession letter to the Louisville S. C. organ, in which he says:

The earth, since it fell from the hands of the Great Potter, has always been evolving new things underneath it and upon its surface.

Great Potter for Great God is more new than elegant. Under the earth is certainly deep. Atticus Tightness must have been tightly slight when he took that flight.

A COINCIDENCE.—While the Union Conventions were in session in Louisville, the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, which had met on the 8th at Indianapolis, by an unanimous vote, adopted the Crittenden compromise measures as a basis of a settlement of the present difficulties, and also recommended a Convention of the Border States, (slave and free) to consult about the propriety of forming a central confederacy. Good for Indiana.

Among the many excellent speeches made at the Louisville Union Convention, we heard those of Joshua F. Bell, John M. Harlan, Thos. L. Crittenden, Garret Davis, John L. Helm, John B. Huston, John W. Fennell, Phil. Lee, and W. R. Kinney, spoken of as being peculiarly appropriate, and called for by the occasion.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.—An election will take place in the Winchester (Thirty-third) District on Saturday next, for Senator, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James McKee. Gen. John B. Houston and Hon. James Simpson are both spoken of as candidates for the vacancy.

We are glad to learn that that gallant old veteran, Capt. Hugh Newell, of Harrison county, has come out strong for the Union party. He is a host all by himself.

We have received a communication from Hon. W. E. Simms to his constituents, on "the cranic and pie." The communication was taken up and referred to a committee of the whole—(Simms's hole.)

Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, has resigned. It is the only commendable act which he has perpetrated since his appointment.

CREDIT.—The article in the last tri-weekly, headed "The Cost of Dissolution," was published as original during the absence of the editor when it should be credited to the Baltimore American.

AND STILL THEY GO.—Secretary Thompson, one of the old Pub. Func's Cabinet, resigned on the 8th inst.

A guest at the Duke of Wellington's table, blurted out the question, "Pray, duke, was you surprised at Waterloo?" With what an easy turn of the wrist he ran the unhappy man through—"No, but I am now."

An exchange thinks that the sieging of Fort Moultrie by the Carolinians looks a little bilious. Precisely, and the sieging of the forts at Mobile looks a little Mo bilious. [Lot. Democrat.]

Buchanan has sent a war message to Congress which created a great consternation in that body of fanatics.

Proclamation by the Governor.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the thirteenth Section of the third Article of the Constitution of Kentucky, to convene the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions, at the seat of Government, I, BERNARD MAGOFFIN, Governor of said Commonwealth, do hereby call upon the Members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol, in Frankfort, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, to take into consideration the interests of the Commonwealth as the same may be involved in, or connected with, the present distracted condition of our common country.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and affixed the Seal of the Commonwealth. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of December, 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. B. MOSKOW, Jr., Secretary of State.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.

Holton & Pugh v. Katsenberger, Pendleton; affirmed.

Burrett v. Griffith, Davies; affirmed.

Kovill v. Pettit, Henry; affirmed.

Stirling v. same, Henry; affirmed.

Martin v. same, Henry; reversed.

Foster v. same, Henry; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Hobbs v. Snyder, Carroll; reversed.

ORDERS.

Samuel v. Salter, Garrard; petition for rehearing overruled.

Brumback v. Wood's adm'r, Owen; submitted on briefs.

Seohrest et al. v. Edwards et al., Grant; argument concluded by Rankin for appellants.

THURSDAY, January 10, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.

Keller v. Keller et al., Logan; affirmed.

Watson v. Lee et al., Pendleton; affirmed.

Brumback v. Wood's adm'r Owen; reversed.

ORDERS.

Bryant et al. v. Buford et al., Mercer; agreement filed.

Graves v. Durham, Green; record filed and rule discharged.

Goodman et al. v. Denton et al., Hart; time extended till first day of next term to file record.

Spragg v. Thompson, et al., Greenup; appeal dismissed, failure to file record.

Mullins v. Orr et al., Pendleton; affidavit filed, waiting order awarded and continued.

Gray & Turner v. Flournoy, Caldwell; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

Hahn's ex'r v. Hahn, Nelson; cross appeal granted.

Hall's adm'r v. Shean, Nelson; cross appeal granted.

Purcell's adm'r v. May, Hardin; submitted on briefs.

Parneles v. Johnson, Hardin; submitted on briefs.

Ditt's ex'r v. Shanks, Hardin; continued.

Percuff v. Mathall, Hardin; agreement filed.

Myers v. Wayland's heirs, Grant; argued by Rankin for appellees.

Coleman v. Pendleton County Court, Pendleton; submitted on briefs.

Cook v. Stowers, Pendleton; submitted on briefs.

MARRIED.

In Lexington, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. B. T. Quinn, Dr. Ben. F. Devall, of Franklin county, to Miss Lucy POCOCK, of Fayette county.

On Thursday, December 27th, at the residence of David Johnson, Esq., Grand Lake, Arkansas, by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Mart. F. Johnson, of Chatham, Lake Washington, Mississippi, to Miss NARCISSE, daughter of Dr. Richard Keene, dec'd, of Louisiana, formerly of Georgetown, Ky.

On Wednesday, Jan. 9th, 1861, by the Rev. D. R. Campbell, D. D., of Georgetown, Dr. N. J. SAWYER, to Miss HELEN, daughter of H. Wingate, Esq., of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPNOEA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, dec12 ly.

Willsborough, New York.

COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, AND ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience have proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should not be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually ward off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. nov26-wktw6m.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

June 6, 1860—ly.

H. WHITTINGHAM,

NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlys, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back number supplied to complete sets. Nov. 24, 1860.

Dividend Notice.

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
Frankfort, Jan. 7, 1861.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable out of the profits of the last six months, was this day ordered by the Board of Directors to be paid to the stockholders on demand.

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

January 8, 1861-wktw1t.

Situation Wanted.

BY a young man as Book-keeper or Salesman, who has served upwards of four years in a Dry Goods store. Can give the best of reference; will be satisfied with moderate wages. Address box 227, Frankfort Post Office. jan9*

Greenwood Female Seminary,

FRANKFORT, KY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.

The Twenty-fifth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.

EXPENSES PER SESSION:

Board, including fuel and lights.....\$60 00

Tuition in primary class..... 15 00

" middle and senior classes..... 20 00

French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each..... 10 00

Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting, each..... 5 00

Music on Piano..... 25 00

Use of instrument for practice..... 5 00

Washing..... 5 00

Stationery..... 25 00

Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal. jan4 wktw3m.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office. jan4 wktw1y.

Look Out—Cheaper than Ever.

All those in want of FRUIT CANS AND JARS are invited to call on

G. W. MILLER,

July 30, 1860. At his Tin and Stone Store.

LOST.

A LARGE GOLD BRACELET, with the owner's name engraved on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it at this office. dec12 tf.

FOR SALE.

NOT being able to carry on business myself, I have determined to offer for sale my

Steam Mill and Woolen Factory,

in Versailles, Ky. The mill has two runs of stones—one for corn, the other for wheat—with the necessary machinery for making the best quality of flour. The Woolen Machinery consists of 3 Breakers, 2 Finishers, 1 Condensed Card, 4 Looms, and one 30 spindle Spinning Jack.

The above mentioned property will be sold at public auction, on the first Monday in February next, if not disposed of sooner at private sale. Persons desiring such property are invited to call and examine the premises. I will take great pains in showing them through and giving my terms. I would also, to accommodate a purchaser, sell the dwelling house I occupy. jan4 wktw1y

JOHN MARTIN.

Kentucky River Hay Farm for Sale.

BEING anxious to remove to a different part of the State, and join my relatives there located, I offer for sale my FARM, on the Kentucky river. My farm consists of about

Four Hundred and Twenty-five Acres;

All bottom and level beech land, and well watered; 200 acres cleared, and the residue cut, at a small cost, be cleared and reduced to perfect cultivation. The 200 acres can be put into Timothy at once, and the residue in a few years. I will sell at a fair price—such as will enable the purchaser to pay for the same, from the products of the farm, in at least seven years.

My farm is bounded by the Kentucky river, is immediately opposite the mouth of Savers, and about three miles above the Hay Farm of the Hon. Mason Brown.

I refer any person who wishes to purchase to the Hon. Mason Brown, who will give him candid information in regard to the same, and to the capacity of the farm to pay for itself in a few years.

My Postoffice is Lockport, Ky. dec17 wktw3m. AUGUSTUS CLEMENTS.

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO BOY, thirteen years old. Inquire of [Jan 7 tf.] H. I. TODD.

Telegraph Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please note this change. T. C. KYTE, Agent. jan7 tf.

The Fourth Session

OF MRS. ILLIE E. TODD'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday, January 21, 1861.

Terms per Session of Twenty weeks, \$10 00. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. jan4.

WANTED.

I WISH to hire, for next year, a good COOK or housemaid, willing to do a fair day's work. Apply to H. G. Banta, or to the undersigned. Frankfort, dec12 tf. JAS. R. TATE.

New Store! New Goods!!

MR. JOHN WALTER,

Of the Firm of R. Walter & Bro., Baltimore,

HAS opened the store at the corner of Main and St. Clair sts., for the sale of

Ready-Made Clothing,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

He has just received his stock for Fall and Winter, and invites all persons wishing to buy anything in his line to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep the finest and most fashionable goods in the city, which he guarantees to sell at Eastern retail prices. Remember the Store. JOHN WALTER, N. E. cor. Main & St. Clair sts., Frankfort, Ky. E. B. GETZ, Salesman. dec3-wkt

